AMBASSADOR BRYCE RECEIVED

PRESENTS HIS CREDENTIALS TO THE PRESIDENT.

The Ceremony Takes Place in the Blue Room of the White House and Is More Ceremonious Than Any That Has Preceeded It for Some Time-The Speeches.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.-The presentation of James Bryce, the new British Ambassador to the United States, took place at the White House this afternoon. President Roosevelt had arrived only half an hour before from his visit to Massachusetts. but after a hasty luncheon he was ready to meet the Ambassador at the appointed

The presentation was more ceremonious than any that has taken place at the White House for some time. The President's own carriage was sent to Stoneleigh Court, where Mr. Bryce is living until the repairs to the embassy are completed, and the Ambassador was escorted to the President's house by Col. Charles S. Bromwell, superintendent of public buildings and grounds, the officer in charge of state functions at the White House. The Ambassador was followed by all the members of the British Embassy staff, seven in number, but the third carriage was detained for some reason and four of the secretaries and attachés were ten minutes late in reaching the White

House.

The Ambassador was met on the north portice of the White House by Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., of the Seventh Cavalry, one of the President's aides, and by Col. Bromwell, who escorted him to the Blue Room, where the recention was to take place. In well, who escorted him to the Blue Room, where the reception was to take place. In the Blue Room the Ambassador and his staff were met by Secretary of State Root, and two or three minutes later President Roose-velt entered the apartment from the state dining room and greeted the Ambassador cordially, scarcely waiting for the formal presentation by the Secretary of State.

The usual formal speeches were made and the time honored conventions of such occasions were observed, but the affair was characterized by much informality before

occasions were observed, but the affair was characterized by much informality before Mr. Bryce took his leave. He and the President had met at a prior visit of Mr. Bryce to this country, and they chatted informally and spiritedly on a variety of subjects. The interview occupied about twenty minutes, and shortly before 2 o'clock Ambassador Bryce took his leave, returning to Stoneleigh Court as he came, in the President's carriage, accompanied by Col. Bromwell.

Bromwell.

Ambassador Bryce was attired in the full dress uniform worn by British diplomats of the first rank, and all the members of his staff wore the appropriate uniforms of their respective ranks. The Ambassador wore an overcoat heavily trimmed with fur. Col. Bromwell and Capt. Lee wore the uniforms respectively of a Colonel of engineers and a Captain of cavalry in the United States Army. Altogether it was a brilliant assem-Army. Altogether it was a brilliant assem-

In presenting his credentials Mr. Bryce MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor, by command of the King, my august sovereign, to deliver to you a letter accrediting me as his Ambassador to the United States of America. When he intrusted to me this high mission his Majesty directed me to assure you of his

earnest wish that the cordial relations which happily exist between Great Britain and the United States should be maintained and strengthened and has impressed upon me the duty of doing whatever may be in my power for the attainment of this end. one can be more sensible than I am of the responsibility which such a commission

imposes, and however unequal to so great a task I may feel myself to be, it shall be my constant effort to discharge it in the spirit which his Majesty has indicated to me and in which my three last predecessors, all distinguished men and true friends to the United States, sought to fulfil the duties. It has been my good fortune to have been

frequently in this country as a private traveller received in it with unfailing kindness and to have learned not only to admire the untiring energy and intellectual ardor of its inhabitants but also to appreciate their devotion to the cause of moral and social progress appo and their passionate desire to make the lives rules of the people worthy of the material blessings which Providence has bestowed upon them with so bountiful a hand. Observing how much they have in common

with the nation from which I come and how similar are many of the problems which lie before each for solution. I am led to believe that each is, and indeed must be, intimately interested in the fortunes of the other and that their reciprocal good will be for the true benefit of both, and indeed for the benefit of the world at large.

may perhaps be permitted to add that in expressing my sincere respect for you personally I am expressing the sentiments my sovereign and of his subjects gen-

In reply the President spoke as follows: M. AMBASSADOR: I have the pleasure to receive from your hands the letter whereby his Majesty King Edward VII. accredits you in the high capacity of his Ambassador to the

United States of America. The excellent relations which have so long existed between the Governments of the United States and of Great Britain offer a conspicuous assurance that in the fulfilment of the important mission with which you are charged you will, find agreeable the task of contributing to the maintenance and strengthening of those relations auspiciously aided by e like earnest desires on the part of this Government and by the good will which happily exists between the people of the two countries. The responsibility which rests upon you in this regard rests no less upon the officers of this Government with whom you will have intercourse. Our two countries ing inspired by the same cordial purposes. I doubt not that your mission will be as successful as I trust it will be agreeable to

Y ou come among us, Mr. Ambassador, not as a stranger, but as one whom our people know and esteem through long previou acquaintance with your labors as a student of the high destinies of self-governed communities and as a friend of moral and social advancement in the paths trodden by your country and by our own. The aims of the Anglo-Saxon race wherever throughout the world are akin in the furtherance of the great principle of representative government and of that community of material interests whereby the most complete stability, individual development and national prosperity may be achieved. In work to new fields of practical opportunities. like those for which you have labored earnestly and honorably through a useful lifetime, and I trust the continuance of your efforts in the mission to which you are called will be as congenial to you as they are accepta-

For yourself, Mr. Ambassador, I bespeak no less cordial welcome by our community than your distinguished predecessors re-

ceived I beg you to convey to your honored sovereign my cordial wishes for his personal welfare and for the prosperity of his country and people.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 .- The cruiser Des Moines has arrived at New Orleans, the cruiser Ealtimore at Colombia, the battleship Georgia at Bradford, and the collier Arethusa at Guantana.no. The battleship New Jersey has sailed from Boston for Newport, the colliers Ab rends and for Newport, the colliers Ab renda and Caesar from Philadelphia for Guantanamo and the yacht Mayflower from Santiago de Cuba for

Pension for Stonewall Jackson's Widow, WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.-Mrs. Jackson, widow of Gen. Stonewall Jackson, will receive a pension of \$30 a month as the widow of an officer in the Mexican War, thanks to the energy of the President.

MEXICANS SHOT UP THE TOWN? More Testimony in Favor of the Dismisse

Negro Soldlers. Washington, Feb. 25.-There was some indication to-day that before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, which is investigating the Brownsville raid, concludes its inquiry there may be some international developments which will tend toward the vindication of the negro soldiers. Recently Senator Forake has been asking many questions regarding the Mexican soldiers stationed across the Rio Grande

at Matamoros, their guns and ammunition. It is not intimated that the Mexican oldiers had anything to do with the shooting but that the Mexicans living in and about Brownsville were able to procure ammunition from the Mexican soldiers, and the tendency throughout the hearing has been to show that Mexicans instead of soldiers shot up the town.

The testimony adduced to-day was still further favorable to the soldiers. Sergt. Francis L. Altman (white) of the hospital corps was the first witness. His statement before Inspector-General Garlington was put in evidence and he was crossexamined on it by Senator Foraker. He said shooting at night was common in Brownsville and that the citizens had had trouble with the white soldiers. Altman had been in Brownsville for two years. He heard two shots coming from the direction of the quartermaster's corral, which might have come from the country road beyond, where witnesses have testified the first firing was heard. It sounded like automatic pistols. Witness told of two women coming to the hospital during the shooting and asking to be allowed to sleep there so that they would be safe. One of the women said the people of Brownsville were shooting up the town.

W. H. Sharpe, blacksmith, testified to repairing the gun racks of Company C. which were broken open. He was aroused from sleep by the shooting, but as firing at night was common in the town he rolled over

and went to sleep again.

Roland Osburn, post quartermaster, a white soldier with gray beard, twenty-two years in the service and stationed several years at Brownsville, did not arise when a wakened by the shooting He when awakened by the shooting. He thought it was a night drill by the soldiers. He declared that the conduct of the colored soldiers was generally superior to that of the white soldiers. They also main-tained better discipline and were seldom

tained better discipline and were seldom in the guard house, which was not the case with the white soldiers, especially immediately after pay day.

Charles E. Rudy, colored artificer, was asleep on the front porch of barracks "C." He heard the shooting and went through the quarters to the rear porch overlooking the town, where he saw the flashes of the guns. He also heard voices in the crowd the town, where he saw the flashes of the guns. He also heard voices in the crowd shout "Come out of there, you black and we'll kill every one of you." He saw the sentry on post No. 2 discharge his gun in the air to give the alarm. Then the call to arms was sounded. Witness was the man who took the axe and broke open the gun rack in Company C quarters after orders to do so had been given by Major Penrose and Lieut. Grear.

Corporal Templeton Thornton, Company C, testified that a gun could not be cleaned after having been fired in less than twenty minutes.

"We have been told," said Senator Fora-

"We have been told," said Senator Fora-ker, "that a certain commissioned officer can clean a gun in two minutes."
"Boss," replied the witness seriously, "you just show me that officer what can clean a gun in two minutes, or in five min-utes, or ten minutes, and I tell you, boss, I'm ready to work for that man for the rest of my life."

SENATOR TILLMAN'S DRAGNET.

Employees in Departments Appointed Re

gardless of Civil Service Rules. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.-Three departments of the Government have replied to the Tillman resolution calling for information as to the practice of utilizing the services of special employees who are usually appointed regardless of the civil service

In addition to reporting that Charles S. Hanks and George W. R. Harriman, two railroad experts have been employed for a certain period, the list of the Interstate Commerce Commission contains the names of persons engaged as special counsel a follows: F. S. Monnett, of Ohio E. B. Whitnev of New York, S. H. Cowan of Texas, B. R. Adams of New York and Frank Barry, now of Watertown, N. Y., formerly of Milwakuee. Thomas C. Spilling of New York drew \$1,000 for special work in connection with the enforcement of the safety appli-

The Tillman dragnet disclosed that Commissioners Prouty and Cockrell had each appointed his son at a salary of \$2,000 a year as "confidential clerk." The aggregate paid by the commission to special employees

was \$15,500.

The report of the Interior Department shows that Harry C. Robertson, private secretary to the late Senator John H. Mitchell of Oregon, who put in the hands of the Government personal correspondence of the Senator used as evidence to convict him, is employed as a stenographer in the service at a salary of \$125 a month. He was ap-pointed without certification by the Civil Service Commission. Other names in the ist are Pressly Allee, Grosvenor M. Clark-lon, Henry C. Cullom, Jr., and Clarence T.

Foraker.
William Dudley Foulke of Richmond,
Ind., former Civil Service Commissioner, Ind., former Civil Service Commissioner, enjoyed a temporary appointment at \$12 a day and expenses to investigate and report upon affairs in the Indian Territory. Another special employee of the Interior Department was Black Dog, who drew \$2,250 a year for Indian work.

The Treasury report is not interesting except for the statement that the list of secret service, special employees is with-

service special employees is secret service special en held "for obvious reasons.

VALUE OF RAILWAY PROPERTIES.

Prof. Adams Said It Would Cost the Government \$1,250,000 to Ascertain It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 .- It would cost the Government \$1,250,000 to make a valuation of the physical property of railroads of the United States, according to Prof. Henry C. Adams, statistician of the Interstate Commerce Commission. This is the substance of a written statement of Prof. Adams to Chairman Martin A. Knapp who had been questioned by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee as to the advisability of Congress authorizing an inquiry with a view to valuing railroad properties in order to provide data as a basis for fixing or readjusting rates. After conferences with the President Chairman Knapp, acting for the commission, informed the Senate committee that in the present status of legislation it would probably be better to delay any authorization of such an inquiry.

Army and Navy Orders

WARRINGTON, Feb. 25 .- These army orders were

sued to day: Capt. Henry B. Farrar, Quartermaster, to gen-ral hospital, Washington barracks, for treatment. Major Arthur W. Yates, from Portland, Me., to hillippings Division. Major Arthur W. Yates, from Portland, Me., to Philippines Division.
Major David H. Staniey, from Philippines Division to St. Louis, relieving Capt. Jesse M. Baker.
The Second Squadron, Pourth Cavairy, from Presidio of Montercy to the Presidio of San Francisco for station.
Company E. Twenty-ninth Infantry, to Fort Douglas.

These navy orders were issued: Lieutenant Commander R. R. Higgins, from Naval Academy to the Maine as fleet engineer At-lantic fleet.

lantic fleet.

Lieutenant Commander F. C. Bowers, from the Maine as fleet engineer of Atlantic fleet to Hartford, Conn., as inspector engineering material. Paymaster's Clerk E. R. Jackson, to the Raleigh, Midshipman H. V. McKittrick, to the Louisiana. Midshipman E. G. Hargis, from the Virginia to the Buffalo.

THE SENATE HAS A BUSY DAY.

PASSES TWO OF THE BIG APPRO-PRIATION BILLS

And the Philippine Bank Bill-Then Takes Up the Panama Canal Bill-The Post Office Bill Amended So As to

Change the Plan of Weighing the Mails. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 .- The Senate disposed of a termendous amount of business to-day in preparation for final adjournnent. The Agricultural Appropriation bill, the Post Office Appropriation bill and the Philippine Bank bill were taken up in turn

and promptly passed. Senator Hale late this afternoon reported the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill and gave notice that he would call it up tomorrow

At 6 o'clock the Senate was considering the Panama Canal bill, but under previous agreement decided to take a recess until 8:15 P. M. The night session was behind closed doors and devoted to the Santo Domingo treaty.

Among the amendments to the Agricultural bill adopted was one by Mr. Beveridge of Indiana requiring canned meat manufacturers to put the date of canning on the label; also one by Mr. Fulton of Oregon that no more forest reserves shall be created nor further extensions be made in the reserves already created in the States of Colorado, Oregon, Montana, Idaho and Wyo-

ming without act of Congress.

Mr. Beveridge proposed an amendment to require the packers of meats to pay the cost of Government inspection and made an extended speech in advocacy of it.

Mr. Warren of Wyoming made a point of order against the amendment. The Viceorder against the amendment. The Vice-President sustained the point of order made by Mr. Warren and declined to accede to Mr. Beveridge's request to submit the question of order to the Senate.

An amendment offered by Mr. Heyburn of Idaho allowing homestead entrymen to prove up in five years on full payment and take title was adopted. The bill was then passed

then passed.

The Post Office Appropriation bill, carrying about \$211,000,000, was passed after an hour's debate. An amendment by Mr. La Follette requiring all railroad post office cars to be equipped with electric lighting apparatus by January, 1908, was agreed to

Another amendment offered by Mr. La. Follette and accepted without question changed the plan of weighing mails, and the Senator from Wisconsin explained that the change would save \$5,000,000 a year to the Government. It provides that money for payment to railroads for carrying the mails shall be paid in any case "where the average weight of mails per day has been computed by the use of a divisor less than the whole number of days such mails have been weighed," he

Mr. Foraker of Ohio succeeded in putting Mr. Foraker of Ohio succeeded in putting into the bill the provision in last year's law authorizing the Postmaster General to extend the pneumatic tube service in the following cities: Borough of Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Baltimore, San Francisco, Kansas City and Pittsburg, in addition to extensions in the cities now served by pneumatic. sions in the cities now served by pneumatic

tubes.
The amendment authorizes the Post master General to enter into contracts for ten years for an annual expenditure not exceeding \$1,388,759 for the extensions. Senator McEnery of Louisiana added an amendment providing for division head-quarters of the railway mail service at New Orleans.

BINGER HERMANN'S TRIAL.

Severnment Allowed to Show a Corrupt Motive in Destroying Letter Books.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25. - Taking the round that he believed the Government should be permitted to present its case and that the Court of Appeals would adjust matters if it found him to be in error Justice Stafford in Criminal Court No. 1 to-day decided in favor of the prosecution on two points of law, each of them vital to the sion to the jurisdiction of that court for all continuance of the trial of Representative | purposes necessary to effectuate the pur-Binger Herman

"I shall permit the Government to show if it can," said the Court, "a conspiracy between the defendant and persons to whom he had addressed letters which were copied in these books for the purpose of showing a corrupt motive or purpose in destroying the books."

Dr. Harry Roger, who was a witness last week, was recalled to the stand and testified that while he was acting as private secretary to Commissioner Hermann fully 98 per cent, of the letters written at Mr. Hermann's own dictation were copied into the private press copy books, and he also declared that almost all the letters so written and copied went out in the mails in "penalty" envelopes of the office.

George Wagner, an employee for a number of years in the office of the Surveyor-General of Oregon, identified a letter signed by the defendant as having been received in the Surveyor's office in May, 1901.

"We offer this letter to show that the copy

"We offer this letter to show that the copy of it is the one missing link in a chain of correspondence in the Land Office records." said District Attorney Baker. "We will prove Mr. Hermann to have been concerned in conspiracies, and we will also show that in other cases he had knowledge of frauds which as Commissioner of the Land Office it was his sworn duty not only to stop but to take steps to punish the

BAD AMERICAN BILLS. swindler in Paris Has a Stock of Defunct Bank Paper.

Special Cable Despatch to THE Str. Paris, Feb. 25.-The success of a well dressed, monocled American about 38 years old, who gives the names of Edison and Stephenson, is likely to cause Parisian tradesmen to refuse to change American bills. The man recently ordered dresses for his wife costing \$900.

He paid Sunday with a \$1,000 bill, receiving \$100 change in real French money. The bill proved to be one of a defunct bank. Several similar cases have been reported The man changes his hotel daily. The tradesmen's chambers have decided to recommend their members not to change

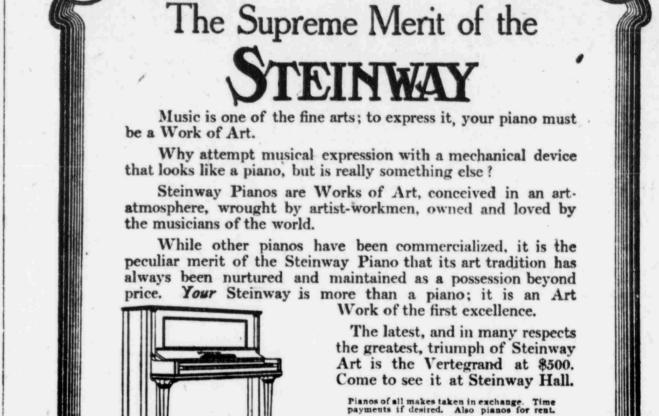
American paper money. LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT. Hague Conference to Appoint a Commis-

sion to Consider the Topic. Special Cable Desputch to THE Serve PARIS. Feb. 25 .- The Petit Parisien says that in accordance with the wishes of the United States and Great Britain the question of the limitation of armaments will be discussed at the Hague conference. A committee will be appointed from the delegates of the great Powers to consider the

The committee will not submit its conclusions to the conference, but will send them direct to the chancelleries of the various nations.

CHINESE RIOT CLAIMS. British Government Pressing for Damages in Shan-Si Outbreak.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PEKING, Feb. 25 .- The British Minister, Sir John N. Jordan, had an audience yesterday with Gen. Lod upon the question of the payment of indemnity for damage done to the persons and property of British subjects in the riots that took place in March, 1904, at Tse-Chow and Lun-Wan, in the southern part of the province of Shan-Si. The Government is inclined to put on essure to secure compensation.



SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

W. B. KIRK NEED NOT PAY GAY-NOR'S FORFEITED BOND.

Court to Review Judgment Dismissing Suit of the Old Dominion, Copper Co. Against Estate of Leonard Lewisonn -Union Bridge Co. Must Raise Bridge

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Supreme ourt to-day, after three weeks recess

disposed of thirty-eight cases. By a court divided four to four, Mr. Jusice Moody, by reason of his prior connecion with the case while Attorney-General, not participating, was affirmed the judgment of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals that the Government could not recover from William B. Kirk of Syracuse \$40,000 for the bail forfeited by John F Gaynor when he fled to Canada and was only returned to Savannah for trial after the case had been carried to the Privy Council. Gaynor and Greene were indicted with former Capt. Carter, U. S. A., for defrauding the Government in harbor

mprovements at Savannah. The Government sought to recover on the bond by bringing suit at the home of Kirk, the surety. Kirk sued out an injunction restraining its collection, which the court granted, holding that his property in that district could not be reached by process out of the court in Georgia, where he had not been served or had not submitted to its jurisdiction, overruling the claim of the Government that the execution of the bond at Savannah was in effect appearance and voluntary submisses for which the bond was given. The effect of the divided opinion is to affirm the granting of the injunction and disposes

of the effort to collect on the bond. The court granted a writ of certiorari to review the judgment of the Federal courts at New York dismissing a suit brought by the Old Dominion Copper Mining and Smelting Company to recover from the estate of the late Leonard Lewisohn of New York stock worth \$750,000, which he and Albert S. Bigelow of Boston, in the reorganization of the company, voted themselves in payment of mining claims worth \$5,000. A similar suit brought in Boston against Bigelow was decided against Bigelow. The company was promoted and reorganized by Lewisohn and Bigelow and the court at Boston found that they had made some \$2,000,000 out of the transaction.

The court upheld the action of the Secretary of War in ordering the Union Bridge Company of Pittsburg to so raise its bridge between that city and Allegheny City that would not interfere with the navigation of the river. The change will cost the company \$500,000, and some of the railroad bridges now crossing the river at Pittsburg must also be changed at a cost of several million dollars. The Union company claimed that the navigation act was unconstitutional because it gave the Secretary of War judicial power and also took its property for public use without

In the case of Hyman Greenberg, a reporter for a San Francisco newspaper who had criticised the management of the Tanforan racetrack and recovered \$1,000 damages for violent ejectment, the court affirmed the judgment and the validity of the California law under which the action brought, requiring places of amuse ment, &c., to admit any person who he'd Greenwood Cemetery eenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, is to re-

ceive \$5,000 as a perpetual trust for the care of the graves of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Andrews, formerly of this city, under the will of Mr. Andrews as construed by the court to-day. Mrs. Andrews's heirs endeavored to have the trust set aside on the ground that it was against public policy.

\$200,000 IN JEWELS GONE.

Niece of Paris Jeweller Laid Package or the Floor of Post Office-No Clues. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
PARIS, Feb. 25.-While M. Schiff, a Paris

eweller, was writing a telegram in the post office his niece put a parcel of jewels valued at more than \$200,000 on the floor. It disappeared. There is no clue to the

Through slush and snow?" Why not Telephone? Rates are low.

"Errands to go

NEW YORK TELEPHONE GO. 15 Dey Street

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL REVIVED. Rule Adopted in the House for Its Consid-

STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall

107 and 109 E. 14th St., New York

Subway Express Station at the Door

cration and for a Vote on Friday. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 .- Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania presented to the House today the order for the consideration of the Littauer substitute for the Gallinger Ship Subsidy bill. It provides for five hours general debate, the bill then, under the five minute rule, to be open for amendment until 3 P. M. Friday, at all times to give way to conference reports, appropriation bills or motions to suspend the rules. He briefly explained the order and pointed out that the Littauer proposition was widely

different from the Senate bill. Opposing the adoption of the rule, Mr. Williams of Mississippi said it was not necessary to describe how much less iniquitous the substitute was than the original proposition. Every one understood that. It was merely the vehicle upon which the omoters hoped to bring in the whole ship subsidy scheme. All Democracy was opposed to the bill. The law and gospel of the Democratic party on the subject was contained in Jefferson's farewell address. which, boiled down into one sentence, was this: "Equal governmental privileges and equal governmental burdens for all; special favors or benefits for none.

Mr. Payne of New York, the Republican eader, made a speech in favor of the rule, reminding his hearers that in 1891 a law was enacted for the purpose of expediting the ocean mails against the same familiar cry of subsidy and robbery. The result was that when the Spanish war broke out there was at the disposal of the Government a much finer and better class of ships than were in existence before.

The rule was opposed by Messrs. Sherley of Kentucky, Fordney of Michigan, a mem-ber of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and Henshaw of Nebraska, who asserted that the pending who asserted that the pending bill would do nothing to rehabilitate the American merchant marine. Mr. De Armond of Missouri also opposed it, sarcastically playing upon the word "subsidy," which he said ought to stick in the throats of the people. He denounced the Littauer proposition as one that took the money of the proor and gave it to the rich. poor and gave it to the rich.

The hour's debate was concluded by Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, in a vigorous argument for the measure. To Mr. De Armond he said he began life a poorer boy than he; he was now a poorer man, and in all his career he had never failed to vote for that which would benefit the poor. He poked a little fun at Mr. Sherley, who he said was trying to be a Democrat while still retaining membership Democrate while still retaining membership in the Democratic party. [Laughter.] Replying to a question by Mr. Sulzer of New York, Mr. Grosvenor said the bill would not take a dollar out of the Treasury. "We make a million and a half clear every year on our foreign mail, and the increased revenue under the proposed contracts will meet

the expenditure."
Mr. Grosvenor denied that any existing lines running to San Francisco or Orienta ports could execute the contracts provided for in the bill. Neither the Harriman nor the Jim Hill lines had a steamer that could steam sixteen knots an hour under all the pressure that could be brought to bear upon her. Before a single one of the contracts could be carried out at least twenty-seven ships must be built from the ground up. The bill would do that much at least for the American merchant marine.

The rule was agreed to, 158 to 122, the following Republicans voting with the following Republicans voting with the Democrats in the negative: Burton of Ohio, Campbell of Kansas. Chapman of Illinois, Darragh of Michigan, Davis of Minnesota, Fordney of Michigan, French of Idaho, Graff of Illinois, Hodge of Iowa, Hinshaw of Nebraska, Holliday of Indiana, Hubbard of Iowa, Kinkaid of Nebraska, McCarthy of Nebraska, Madden of Illinois, Marshall of North Dakota, Murdock of Kansas, Nelson of Wisconsin, Prince of Kansas, Nelson of Wisconsin, Prince of Illinois, Stafford of Wisconsin, Steenerson Minnesota, Townsend of Michigan rems of Ohio and Wilson of Illinois.

Conference reports on the Indian Ap-ropriation bill and the bill making allot ment of Indian trust funds were agreed to, and Speaker Cannon announced his signature to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. Smith of Iowa presented the conference report on the Fortifications Ap-

propriation bill.

Bills were passed granting forty acres of land to every private salmon hatchery in Alaska which liberates 10,000,000 king salmon annually, and increasing the limit of cost of a number of public buildings.

PRESBYTERY TO INVESTIGATE. Committee of Three Appointed to Get

Statement From the Rev. Mr. Hunt. The Brooklyn Presbytery held an executive session at the Central Presbyterian Church, Marcy and Jefferson avenues, yesterday afternoon, at which the presbytery's attitude toward the .ev. E. Lawrence Hunt, pastor of the Noble street church, who was named as corespondent in the Bassett divorce case, came up. While none of the members of the presbytery would talk about what happened at the meeting it was learned that many of them were anxious to take immediate action in the case.

The meeting was said to have grown somewhat heated, but action was finally postponed to allow a committee of three, appointed by the Moderator, the Rev. Dr. McClelland, to see the Rev. Mr. Hunt when he returns to Brooklyn to get a statement of his side of the case.

TO CURE A COLD IN A DAY Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. gists refund money if it falls to cure. E GROVE'S signature is on each box.—Ade.

* VICTORY FOR MCARREN. Court Decide's That the State Committee Has No Power to Try the Senator.

Senator Patrick H. McCarren cannot be expelled from the Democratic State committee. That was decided by Supreme Court Justice Kelly in Brooklyn yesterday. The committee had set a date for the trial and the Senator secured an injunction. It was in an action to make this injunction permanent that Justice Kelly gave his decision. manent that Justice Kelly gave his decision In the course of his decision Justice Kelly

Having in view the method of the selec-Having in view the method of the selec-tion of its members, its powers and the results which may flow from its action or inaction. I am free to say that the expulsion of the plaintiffs, the representatives of an entire community as important as the Democracy of Kings County, and the sub-stitution in their stead of committeemen selected by the defendants, the majority of the State committee, seems violative of the State committee, seems violative of all modern, and what we have grown to all modern, and what we have grown to believe are better and more representative, methods of political procedure. It is no part of the Court's duty to say whether written constitutions or by-laws are neces-sary or desirable in bodies of this description, but I do assert that if any such power exists in a body such as this it ought to be ex-pressly declared in unmistakable terms. The learned counsel for the defendants, on the argument and in his brief, urges that the committee might be compelled to associate with a man who may have 'vio-lated every rule of propriety and have been guilty of the most indecent conduct; he may have outraged every rule of civiliza-tion; he may be ill with a contagious or in-

fectious disease so as to make association with him a menace to one's life or health, yet it is the contention of these plaintiffs under such circumstances, if they should arise, the committee is powerless to be rid of such a "This is strong language, and yet the alternative of vesting in a majority of men—human beings and subject to the infirmities of human nature—the unrestricted right to judge these things, to convict a man of these indecencies and outrages and for representative office, depriving those who have a right to be represented of representation and substituting the opinion of the majority, moved by motives which we may not always know, for the opinion of those who know him and deliberately select him to represent them appears to me to be more dangerous to our institutions than the extreme supposititious case presented by the learned counsel for the defendants.

D. Phillips Tammany Candidate for

Assembly William D. Phillips was selected last night as the Tammany candidate to represent the Fifteenth district in the Assembly in place of the late Mervin C. Stanley.

BLACK, ITCHING SPOTS ON FACE

Physicians Called It Eczema in Worst Form - Treated Disease for a Year but Could Not Cure It -Patient Became Despondent-Suffering Promptly Allayed and

DREADFUL DISEASE **CURED BY CUTICURA**

"About four years ago I was afflicted with black splotches all over my face and a few covering my body, which produced a severe tiching irritation, and which caused me a great deal of annoyance and suffering, to such an extent that I was forced to call in two of the leading physicians of that I was forced to call in two of the leading physicians of ______. After a thorough examination of the dreaded complaint they announced it to be skin eczema in its worst form. They treated me for the same for the length of one year, but the treatment did me no good. Finally I became despondent and decided to discontinue their services. Shortly afterwards, my husband in reading a copy of a weekly New York paper saw an advertisement of the Cuticura Remedies. He purchased the entire outfit, and after using the contents of the first bottle of Cuticura Resolvent in connection with the Cuticura Soap of the first bottle of Cuticura Resolvent in connection with the Cuticura Soap and Ointment, the breaking out entirely stopped. I continued the use of the Cuticura Remedies for six months, and after that every splotch was entirely gone and the affected parts were left as clear as ever. I have not felt a symptom of the eczema since, which was three years ago. The Cuticura Remedies not only cured me of that dreadful disease, eczema, but of other complicated troubles as well, and I have been the means of others being cured of the same disease by the Cuticura Remedies, and I don't hesitate in saying that Cuticura don't hesitate in saying that Cuticura resolvent is the best blood medicine that the world has ever known. Mrs. Lizzie E. Sledge, 540 Jones Ave., Selma, Ala., Oct. 28, 1905."

SKIN HUMORS Eczemas, Rashes, Itchings, Irritations Cured by Cuticura

Warm baths with Cuticura Scap, gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, and mild doses of Cuticura Pills, afford immediate relief and point to a speedy cure of torturing, disfiguring humors of the skin, scalp, and blood of infants, children, and adults, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass. as Malled Free, 48 page Cuticura Bookiet on Skin Diseases.



Any suit you pick up is a find. That's the beauty of a sweeping sale such as this \$12.50 suit sale of ours.

Every single suit of this Winter's stock and last Summer's suits all thrown in, and most of them \$20 suits or better. \$12.50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY. Three Broadway Stores. 1260 842 Warren st. 32nd st. 13th st.



Cleaning up the Balance of the Brooklyn Knitting Co.'s

Pure Silk Underwear, 2.00 at giving away Prices. Shirts or Drawers mostly large sizes.

at 2.00 each

worth 5.00 to 10.00 Light and heavy weight in all colors.

plaids-small figures-custom cut and 1.50 Walking Gloves 98c Light or dark Tans made from Heavy

500 Fancy Vests 2.98

Imported Flannel-neat stripes, over

imported Cape skins. Grey Suede Dress Gloves 1,25 Spring Neckwear-of Imported silksfour-in-hands-club ties-ascots 49c. 98c. 1.49

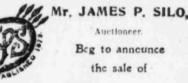
More and Better

THE Edison Commercial System not only makes you independent of your stenographer, but also it increases her usefulness; she can do more and better work in the same working day. While you are dictating, you are not taking up her time. In the old way the stenographer goes over the letter twice; in the new way only once.

Shall we call or will you? NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO. Telephone 1352 Stuyvesant

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

Fifth Ave. Art Galleries, 546 5TH AVE., COR. 45TH ST.



THE Dolivera de Carcassone Collection of 57 Ancient Masters

Artists Represented: Boucher. Mignard. Rembrandt. Mirevelt, Salvator Rosa Lancret, and others. Rigaud. N. B,-This Collection of Ancient Masters has been in the De Carcassone family for over 100

copy of an inventory left by her father. The Historical Heirlooms CONSISTING OF GOTHIC AND RENAIS-SANCE FURNITURE,

years and Mmc. Marle Dollvera de Carcassone fleves them to be by the masters to whom they

are ascribed-and the Catalogue is a fac simil

Family Casket of Jewels. RARE LACES, BIBELOTS, &c.,

The Art Collection of The Hon. Professor M. de Grassi.

FLORENCE, ITALY. Ancient Faiences and Potters, Wood Carvings, Enamels, Ivories, Textiles and Bronzes, of the XV., XVI. and XVII. Centuries, Ender the direction of

Mr. H. S. DE SOUHAMI, EXPERT OF PARIS AND NEW YORK THE SALE will be held TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY). THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY at 2.30 o'clock.

THE PAINTINGS will be sold Friday Evening at 8.30.

